of the Family Welfare Programme was reviewed jointly by the Department of Family Welfare and the National Commission on Population in August, 2001. The present level of use of different types of contraceptives, the couple protection rate and the financial and physical achievements, the need for area-specific plans in the high fertility areas and the necessity for involving Panchayati Raj Institutions, NGOs and self-help groups in service delivery were also discussed. Other important areas were as follows:

- Importance of meeting the unmet needs for contraception
- Registration of births, deaths and marriages to be considered for inclusion as a plan scheme.
- Extension of ICDS programme through the Anganwadi Workers in improving the nutritional status of pregnant women and children.
- Special focus on improvement in the implementation of Family Welfare Programs in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, so as to reach the goals set out in the National Population Policy (NPP) 2000.
- Mechanisms to be evolved for public and private participation in order to fill in the infrastructure gaps to increase the outreach and the better utilisation of RCH and Family Planning services.
- Treating motivational and promotional measures in NPP, 2000, as the basis for promoting the small family norm.
- Need for decentralised planning and programme implementation

New Rohini Residential Scheme

*9. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA has launched a new Rohini Residential Scheme;

(b) the reasons for launching such a scheme when all the registrants for the original 1982 Rohini Scheme have not been allotted the residential plots, so far;

(c) the number of registrants who are awaiting allotment of a plot in different categories; and

(d) by when they are likely to get a plot?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (MAJ. GEN. RETD. B.C. KHANDURI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The 'Rohini HIG Housing Scheme, 2003' launched by DDA for allotment of 526 HIG flats and on offer from 16th June to 15th July, 2003, was meant for built up flats only. This scheme is completely different from the original Rohini Residential Scheme, 1981, which was meant for allotment of residential plots.

(c) and (d) The Rohini Residential Scheme, 1981 was an open-ended scheme and envisaged allotment of plots under MIG, LIG and Janta categories. A total of 82,384 applications were received out of which 25,889 applications were from MIG category, 38,105 were from LIG category and 18,390 were from Janta categories. A total of 46,110 registrants have already been allotted plots under these categories. 1686 persons have got their registration cancelled/surrendered. The backlog of registrants under Rohini Residential Scheme, 1981 as on 31.3.2003 was 38,271.

Allotment of 3,683 plots has been made in June 2003, thereby leaving a backlog of 34,588 under different categories as under:

JANTA	:	4,415
LIG	:	17,874
MIG	:	12,299

The disposal of balance waitlisted registrants is dependent on acquisition of large areas of land and its subsequent development. DDA has already acquired 1478 acres of land in Rohini for partly liquidating the pendency of waitlisted registrants under the scheme.

Foreign Technology Collaborations

*10. SHRIMATI SHABANA AZMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a bid to promote foreign technology collaborations,